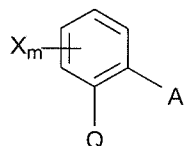


## A P P E N D I X I:

CLAIM AMENDMENTS:

Cancel Claims 8 to 15, and amend Claim 1, as indicated in the following listing of the claims:

1. (*currently amended*) A method for increasing the resistance of plants to the phytotoxicity of other crop protection products, which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I

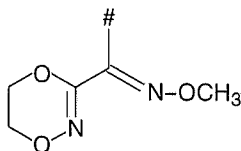


in which

X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or a group Q1,



Q1

where # indicates the bond to the phenyl ring;

A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl comprising one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>:

R<sup>a</sup> is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxy-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, phenyl,

phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy,  $C(=NOR')-OR''$  or  $OC(R')_2-C(R'')=NOR''$ ,

the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^b$ :

$R^b$  is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or  $C(=NOR')-OR''$ ;

$R'$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl;

$R''$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkenyl or  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkynyl;

$R^1$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy;

$R^2$  is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^a$ ,

$C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkynyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenylcarbonyl,  $C_3-C_{10}$ -alkynylcarbonyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C(R')=NOR''$ , the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ :

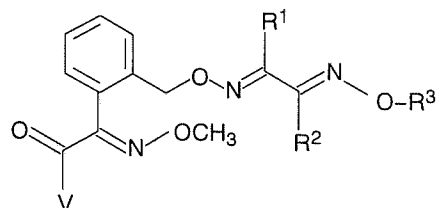
$R^c$  is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyloxy,

C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>; and

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>c</sup>;

which is taken up by the plants or seeds, ~~and~~ wherein the compound of formula I is applied together, that is before, after or concomitantly, with at least one phytotoxic agrochemical, and wherein the phytotoxic agrochemical is a herbicidal crop protection product.

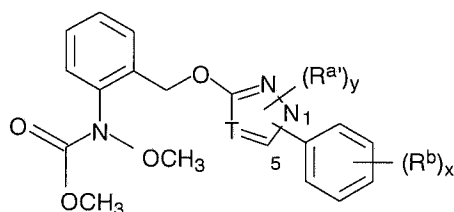
2. (original) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein, in formula I, the group Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>.
3. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the index m is zero and the substituents in formula I have the following meanings:
  - A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or CH<sub>2</sub>-O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>;
  - B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals R<sup>a</sup>;
  - R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkyl;
  - R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is C(R')=NOR'', where
    - R' is one of the groups mentioned above under R<sup>1</sup> and
    - R'' is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and
  - R<sup>3</sup> is one of the groups mentioned under R''.
4. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q in formula I denotes N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, or wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



II

in which V is OCH<sub>3</sub> or NHCH<sub>3</sub> is used.

5. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein Q in formula I denotes N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, or wherein an active ingredient of the formula II in which R<sup>2</sup> is C(R')=NOR'' and R' and R'' are each C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl is used.
6. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III



III

in which T is CH or N and Ra' and Rb are halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1 is used.

7. - 15. (canceled)